

creation J1 27 1:5 -NA. NSA signed  
comment, none on  
CIA

"US Intellig Authority, Nat'l"

Feb 13 22:5 NA - deal w/ Dor  
26 18:5 ✓  
28 16:6 - text of HST, which NS Gill, Mel.  
sect 202 on cat.  
May 2 13:2 - NA - on Vanderberg reing. only  
21 1:6 ✓

2/26/47

NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1947.

LEAVES HOSPITAL



started for home yesterday

Associated Press

Mrs. Rocco, who was on crutches, and to be aided into her home. Lower, she said: "I used to love dance. I hope to dance again." She added that her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Trapani, had gone into debt to pay her hospital bills, and that she had received many notes of encouragement from all over the world. One note, she disclosed, contained a check for \$100. Samuel Douglas, an attorney, who has filed a petition with the city asking \$200,000 damages on the ground that the Police Department failed to protect Mrs. Rocco, said she had received threats, said at her financial condition was acute, and that her claim against the city might not reach a determination for two years.

## GEN. VANDENBERG SET FOR AAF POST

Expected to Succeed Eaker as  
Deputy Commander if the  
General Decides to Quit

By SIDNEY SHALETT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Lieut.

Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, under whose direction the new United States central intelligence group has made such strides that it now is taking over intelligence activities from the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Latin America, is slated to leave the intelligence post in the near future. He probably will become Deputy Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, it was learned today.

Barring a possible eleventh-hour high-level decision to change present plans, General Vandenberg would succeed Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker in the dual post of Deputy Commander and Chief of Air Staff. General Eaker reportedly is contemplating retirement.

Mentioned as the probable successor to General Vandenberg in the intelligence post is Rear Admiral Roscoe Henry Hillenkoetter from President Truman's home State of Missouri. Admiral Hillenkoetter presently is United States Naval Attaché at Paris.

### Top Leader in AAF

General Vandenberg, a 48-year-old three-star general, is regarded as one of the top leaders of the AAF. He distinguished himself during the war as Commander of the Ninth (Tactical) Air Force. On his return he was "drafted" from the AAF to become Intelligence Chief of the Army, but last June was appointed by President Truman to head up the new CIG. Admiral Hillenkoetter, who was born in St. Louis, has had several tours of duty as a naval attaché in various European countries and was Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's intelligence officer in the Pacific from September, 1942, to March, 1943. In the spring of 1946 he commanded the battleship Missouri on its significant good-will tour to Turkey and the Mediterranean, then reported to Paris in July, 1946.

The development of CIG under General Vandenberg admittedly has been accompanied by "growing pains." Establishment of this post-war intelligence group has marked recognition by the United States of the need for coordinating international military, political and economic intelligence, as an instrument of national defense.

There have been persistent "rumors" that the Vandenberg group, which has the backing of

President Truman, has not gotten along well with some of the older, entrenched intelligence agencies, particularly the FBI. That there has been friction in the process of development, particularly on what may be termed the "lower levels," cannot be denied.

### Cooperation on Higher Levels

But so far as can be learned and this is a delicate subject which the principals themselves will not discuss—there has been a successful degree of cooperation on the higher levels.

The take-over by CIG from the FBI in Latin America would seem to be evidence of the cooperation between General Vandenberg and J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director.

When General Vandenberg first moved into the Army Intelligence directorship, he made it plain that he agreed with other military authorities that United States intelligence efforts were infantile compared with those of other nations, notably the British and Russians.

At that time plans for the CIG already were shaping up under direction of Rear Admiral Sidney W. Squers, the first director. President Truman had created a National Intelligence Authority comprised of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy and his own Chief of Staff, Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, and the CIG was to function under the authority.

In recent months, though, General Vandenberg reportedly has achieved the first part of his goal by welding at least the beginning of an organization which fathers information abroad. Thus, CIG is beginning to function as planned.

The intelligence picture now shapes up about as follows: CIG dominant in over-all evaluation of all intelligence from all sources, plus increasing activities in gathering of information abroad; FBI dominant in counter-espionage and police activities at home; Army and Navy Intelligence responsible for combat intelligence in their respective fields, plus the valuable "overt" (as distinguished from "covert") information gleaned by military and naval attachés, and State Department intelligence rounding out the picture with political and economic intelligence.

The State Department intelligence activities, under Colonel William A. Eddy, should become increasingly valuable, in the opinion of some expert observers, since General George C. Marshall, the new Secretary of State, "emancipated" these activities from control by the diplomatic desks. Observers believe the American intelligence "team" will be strengthened by the increased authority vested in Colonel Eddy.

The proposed Army-Navy unification measure, which now seems destined for passage, would correct this weakness, however, by providing for a permanent Central Intelligence Agency.

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# THE STDIKES IN STEEL

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, who joined Secretary of State Marshall, Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Ambassador to Russia, and other high officials in giving the program his "ardent support."

#### Early Floor Action Hoped For

Streaming the value to national security of the promotion of comity among nations and information about the ways of democracy, General Eisenhower emphasized that real security, in contrast to the relative security of armaments, could develop only from understanding and mutual comprehension.

With speed a factor, to avoid any hiatus in the program after June 30, Representative Mundt, the subcommittee chairman, said the full committee would take up the bill tomorrow. In anticipation of favorable action, he expressed hope that the measure would be scheduled for floor consideration next week. If approved by the House, the legislation would have a

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

was obviously having one of the rallies which encourage her doctors.

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press secretary, in giving out a bulletin at 8:30, Central Standard Time, related how Brig. Gen. Wallace Graham, the President's personal physician, laughed as he telephoned the story of the menu.

#### Has Her Way About Dinner

It seems that Mrs. Truman detests the prescribed protein mixture, and when she got around to ordering her evening meal she announced firmly that she would have none of it. She wanted to know what the rest of the household was having. When she heard of the fried chicken, that settled it, and General Graham yielded to her wishes.

Soon after the President reached her home this morning, after spending the night in Kansas City, he and his sister, Miss Mary Jane Truman, lifted their mother to a rocking chair. She was permitted to sit up for an hour and a half, but not to walk.

She took three steps Sunday.  
Continued on Page 8, Column 5

## Clark Tells of Losing Pants, Gold In Icy Surf in Escaping Africa

This is the third of six articles by Gen. Mark W. Clark telling of his secret submarine mission to North Africa in 1942 preparatory to the Allied invasion. The fourth will appear tomorrow.

By GEN. MARK WAYNE CLARK

Copyright, 1947, by Mark Wayne Clark. Distributed by North American Newspaper Alliance.

The waves looked impossible, but we had to make a try [to get out to the submarine] during the full darkness or risk ruining the whole mission.

I decided to make the experiment with Courtney. I knew I was going to be soaked, so I stripped to shorts and my OD shirt. It was cold paddling around in the water. We tried one spot and were immediately overturned by a wave. I had put my money belt in my rolled-up trousers—not wishing to be weighted down by all that gold in the turbulent surf and heavy undertow.

That's when the pants and my money—later so notorious in news dispatches—were lost. (I was amazed when we finally landed at Algiers to get those pants back

That convinced us a launching was impossible. We went back into the woods to wait, posting sentries in each direction. The French kept rushing back and forth to the house but reported nothing had happened there.

We sent one Frenchman to Cherchel with a pocketful of gold to buy or rent a fishing boat to take us off to the submarine. He had no success. The fishermen were afraid to chance such a mysterious mission for any amount of money.

We talked about possible alter-

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

ance of Navy to do the job."

Three amendments to restore to the House, however, it confounded down in rapid order. Two, used to make trouble for the pro-Representative Albert Thomas, gram as a whole. This would Democrat, of Texas, would have authorized the President to select

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Continued on Page 26, Column 2

## World News Summarized

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1947

No further requests for appropriations with which to aid foreign countries are in prospect, Secretary Marshall said yesterday. He is awaiting the results of a world-wide survey by his planning committee. [1:1.] President Truman, who is remaining near his falling mother in Missouri, planned to sign the Greek-Turkish aid bill in Kansas City tomorrow. [1:3.]

House conferees retreated further from the drastic provisions of the House labor bill, yielding to their Senate colleagues in several respects, notably agreeing in principle to drop the proposal abolishing the NLRB. [1:4-5.]

The Senate, 79 to 8, approved the creation of a National Science Foundation to encourage research for the protection of the nation's health, prosperity and security [1:5], and also began consideration of the Republican bill to cut individual income taxes \$4,000,000,000. [5:1.]

By voice vote the House passed the measure cutting Navy appropriations 11 per cent. [1:4-5.] A subcommittee unanimously approved the Mundt bill to save the "Voice of America" and other State Department cultural activities. [1:2.]

The new central National Intelligence Authority, it was learned, has compelled the FBI to withdraw from Latin America and is forcing the Army to liquidate its world-wide intelligence network. [1:6-7.]

Western Electric equipment workers and the company agreed on a new contract with an 11 1/2-cent hourly increase, ending the last major dispute in the nationwide telephone strike. [1:7.]

Mayor O'Dwyer suspended the director of the city's airports for

excelling the scientific progress of given only to those indispensible of hat it be used whenever possible to help to restore them as self-supporting, useful members of society," the resolution said.

#### Proposes Yearly Checkup

Mr. Rager proposed in his resolution that the Council's committee on general welfare make a check once a year on the activities of the Welfare Department. He also urged that Mayor O'Dwyer direct his Commissioner of Investigation to aid the Council committee.

After a careful check with his subordinates, Mr. Rhatigan told reporters there were exactly thirty-seven families living in Manhattan hotels at the expense of the city. He said the families included about 100 persons. Among them he said there were what he described as "ten high-grant cases."

Mr. Rhatigan said he had been in touch with Mayor O'Dwyer and

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

## Army's World Intelligence Ring Reported Halted by New Agency

5/21/47 By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, May 20—The National Intelligence Authority, which was tested in wartime, was learned today, has compelled the War Department to liquidate its world-wide secret intelligence network.

The authority also has caused the disbanding of the undercover system which the Federal Bureau of Investigation had operated in Latin America for the last seven years.

A spokesman for the FBI acknowledged today that the Latin American organization had been broken up, and that the last of its secret agents had been withdrawn about a month ago.

For more than a year the National Intelligence Authority has been creating its own secret intelligence system to supplant the organizations operating abroad. Officials familiar with the changes criticized them on the grounds that a new network was being sub-

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

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**ADS OFF.**

It was estimated that 100,000 demonstrators were injured, three of them seriously, when the demonstrators gathered through the streets of Peking, China, this morning on Chungshan Road. The police arrested a number of students and several bystanders who attempted to interfere in the melee.

Striking students from National Central University, Nanking University, three smaller Nanking colleges and a number of Shanghai schools had begun to assemble early in the morning to march en masse to the Political Council headquarters. The students intended to present a list of demands, including

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**Memorial for Veterans**  
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 20 (AP) — City officials designated the former Elks Club building on Martine Avenue here today as a memorial to veterans of World War II. Mayor John J. Clark explained that it would be developed into a center for youth organizations, a headquarters for veterans groups and a general meeting hall for the public.

## INTELLIGENCE RING OF ARMY IS ENDED

**Continued From Page 1**

came under the heading of political intelligence and is not to be confused with the function of collecting strategic, tactical and technical data of the combat organizations. This latter function will remain in its traditional sphere under the policy control of the Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff.

It was asserted that the Army network was an independent system without any connection with American embassies and attaches abroad. The Russian spy system cracked by the Canadian Government last year was traced to the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa.

There have been previous reports that the FBI had been suspected in Latin America. The effect of this action by the National Intelligence Authority, it was said today, was to withdraw every undercover agent and put him into domestic service in this country.

An official asserted that all American diplomatic missions in Latin America protested the break-

up of an organization which had made many friends and closely collaborated with officials of the countries in which it operated.

The FBI, however, will continue to keep a number of agents for liaison purposes with police departments in Latin America. Their task is not intelligence, it was said, but is an advisory one in connection with conventional police work.

The process of disbanding the FBI network began a year ago. It was established early in 1940 when the bureau was made responsible for espionage, counter-espionage and prevention of sabotage in the whole of the Western Hemisphere.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, has stated that several German, Italian and Japanese spy rings were broken up in Latin America, and that thereafter in this country, enemy sabotage was effectively prevented.

The National Intelligence Authority which was set up on Jan. 22, 1946, by Presidential directive, consists of the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy and one other person to be named by the President as his personal representative. The latter is Admiral William D. Leahy. The director of central intelligence is a non-voting member of the authority.

The duties of the agency are to plan, develop and coordinate Federal foreign intelligence activities as related to national security.

# THE POST

## IN THE TROPICS!

**A fierce hurricane lashed the tiny Caribbean Islands.**

Elizabeth, the doctor's wife, fought desperately against the storm. She *had* to live — *had* to tell her husband how blind she'd been. An overpowering story of a tropic storm — and of another storm that threatened to destroy a great love. You'll want to read this stirring Post novelette, complete in today's issue.



**HURRICANE IN THE NORTH**  
by Doris

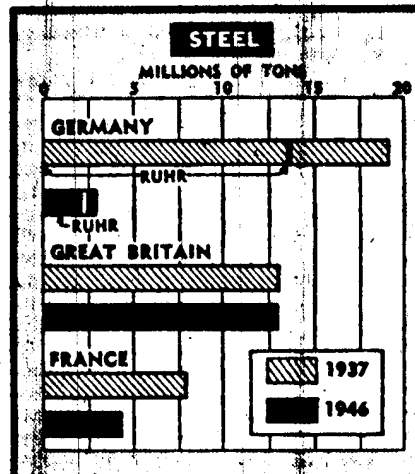
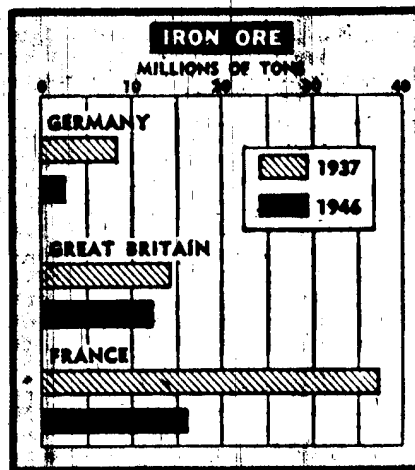
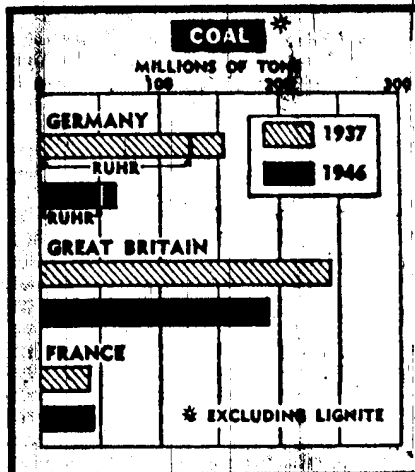
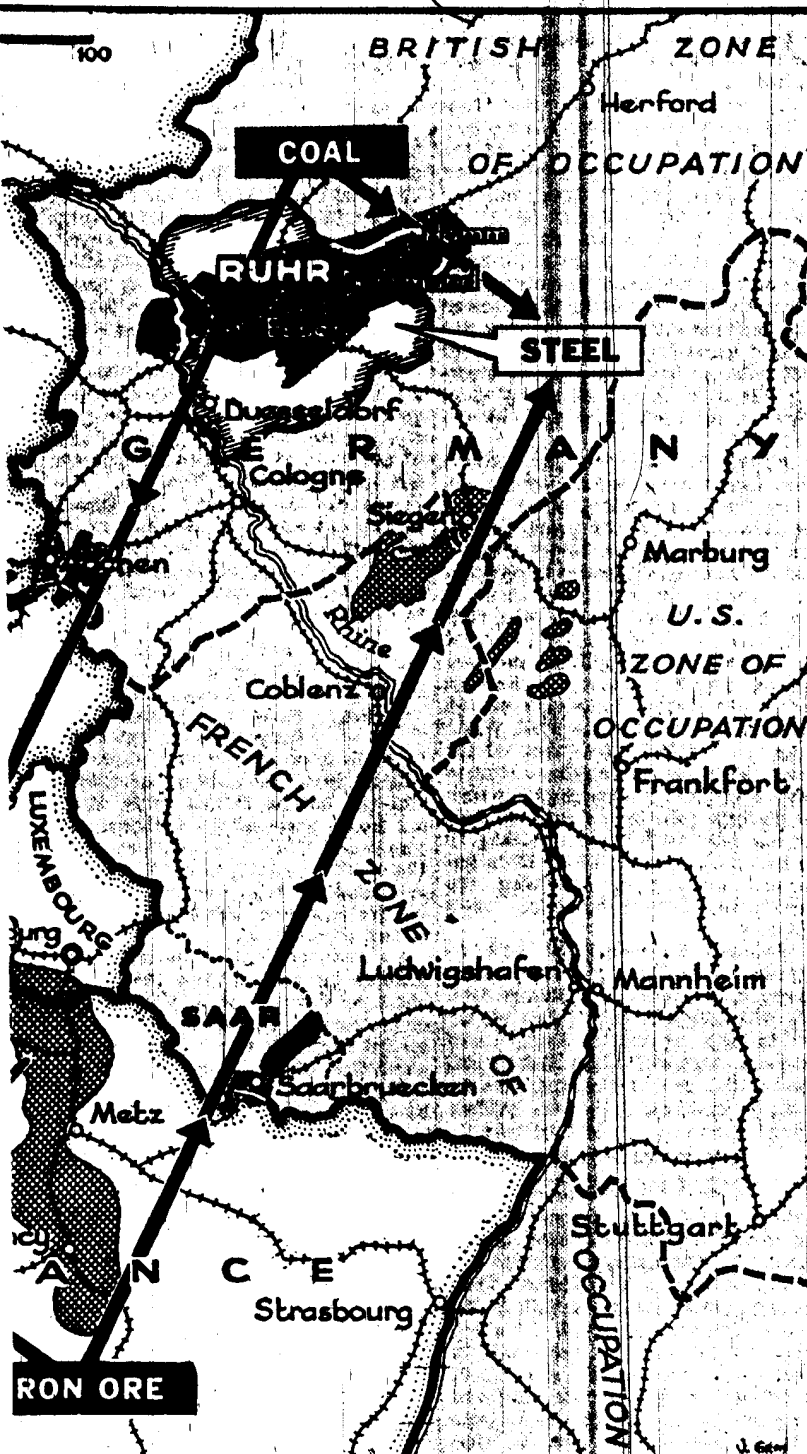
**How to Startling**

8/31/47

NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1947.

E-5

## QUESTION—WHO WILL BE THE CONTINENT'S STEEL-MAKER?

INTELLIGENCE NET  
TO BE WORLD-WIDE

For First Time in History This Country Plans an Effective and Permanent Service

By SAMUEL A. TOWER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—One of its final steps before adjournment, largely overlooked in the avalanche of last-minute legislation, was the stamp of approval Congress placed upon the creation, for the first time in American history, of an effective world-wide American intelligence service of its own.

With international political tremors occurring more and more frequently in the growing dawn of the atomic age, Congress moved to implement the national security by providing, in the legislation for the unification of the armed services, for the establishment of a Central Intelligence Agency, directly under the National Security Council, to "correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security."

The new intelligence unit, conceived as the country's "first line of defense," was based on embryonic prototypes, the national intelligence authority and the central intelligence group, that were formed solely by executive order in January, 1946, out of the welter of theories and plans for post-war coordination of our diverse intelligence services.

## Coordinated Service

In a democracy change comes slowly. A year and a half after the President's directive, the legislators, having considered the benefits to security of a coordinated intelligence service and an informed nation, gave the first Congressional sanction to an over-all intelligence unit to keep the United States informed on the strength and weaknesses, the capabilities, plans and moves of foreign powers, knowledge essential for victory in war and for the preservation of peace.

The new intelligence agency was made directly responsible to the National Security Council, charged with advising the President on the "integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and the other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security."

The council consists of the President, the Secretary of State, the "super" Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, the chairman of the National Security Resources Board and other members the President may designate.

## Duties of New Agency

For this body the Central Intelligence Agency will perform the following duties: Correlate and evaluate intelligence and provide for the

obtained their coal on the spot and much hand, imported coal from the Ruhr. Now, one of Europe's problems is whether

Conversely, the French mills had ore at to revive the Ruhr as a steel center or to concentrate steel-making elsewhere.

CONFERENCE  
MOVES AHEAD

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Progress

AN

a firm decision on im-  
l.  
ion in conference

"A LA OLIVER TWIST"

GREATER RUHR COAL OUTPUT  
IS AIM OF CAPITAL PARLEY

Anglo-American Conference in Washington  
To Concentrate on Production Problem

By BERTRAM D. HULEN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—One of the most significant conferences in-  
along with the desire of the United

It is thought that they may go  
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IRON ORE

obtained their coal on the spot and much  
conversely, the French mills had ore at

hand, imported coal from the Ruhr. Now, one of Europe's problems is whether  
to revive the Ruhr as a steel center or to concentrate steel-making elsewhere.

## REFERENCE ES AHEAD

### nts and Trade Progress

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og jam has been broken  
reement with Australia  
reached, to be followed  
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main, however, some  
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are still very far apart.  
States delegation finds  
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result of this meeting.  
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"A LA OLIVER TWIST"



by a substantial number of the  
greatest trading countries estab-  
lishing criteria of right and wrong  
in international economic relations.

Ninety of the ninety-six Articles  
in the Charter have now been  
agreed on. Of the remaining six,  
four present problems on the solu-  
tion of which the Charter stands  
or falls.

The first is whether the so-called  
under-developed countries shall be  
free to impose quantitative restric-  
tions on imports as an aid to eco-  
nomic development without the  
prior approval of the ITO. The  
United States, Britain, Australia  
and Belgium are leading the fight  
for prior ITO approval on the  
ground that freedom to impose dis-  
criminatory controls for the pur-  
pose of encouraging economic de-  
velopment would, in fact, give  
carte blanche to countries wishing  
to evade the Charter's prohibitions  
on discriminatory treatment.

#### Freedom of Decision

The second is the issue of when  
a country should have the right to  
take exceptional measures to pro-  
tect its balance of payments or its  
monetary reserves. The United  
States thinks the International  
Monetary Fund should be the final  
authority thereon.

This week Britain informed the  
United States that unless she re-  
tained such freedom for at least a  
few months, her desperate dollar  
shortage would prevent her from  
signing the charter or a master  
trade agreement that will contain  
these essential provisions of the  
charter. Britain must have free-  
dom to conserve dollars, by dis-  
criminatory methods if necessary.  
If in the long run she is to be able  
to become a member of the world  
trading community governed by  
charter principles.

The third open issue is whether  
voting should be weighted or  
whether each member should have  
one vote—from the United States  
viewpoint this depends a lot on  
the answers found to the problems

## GREATER RUHR COAL OUTPUT IS AIM OF CAPITAL PARLEY

### Anglo-American Conference in Washington To Concentrate on Production Problem

By BEETRAM D. HULEN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—One of  
the most significant conferences in-  
volving the future of Europe is to  
be undertaken here within two  
weeks when negotiations are begun  
with a British delegation on meth-  
ods for increasing the coal produc-  
tion of the Ruhr.

Normally in pre-war years in the  
vicinity of 400,000 tons daily, the  
output has now dropped, under the  
demoralization of the war and its  
aftermath, to close to 200,000 tons.  
The hope is to agree upon means  
for increasing it speedily to some  
350,000 tons and even more.

The Ruhr lies in the British  
zone and its mines have been op-  
erated, therefore, under the super-  
vision of the British occupation  
forces. Charges that the British  
have mismanaged the mines are  
passed over here as no contribu-  
tion to the present objective. That  
is to produce coal.

#### Primary Goal

All other considerations, if the  
United States delegation has its  
way, will be sidetracked for the  
central aim of getting more coal  
out of the Ruhr so that Germany,  
and Europe in turn, may become  
more self-sufficient.

The negotiations will take up  
where they were left by the United  
States and British authorities in  
Germany when they bogged down  
over details after long efforts at a  
solution. But in being transferred  
here they are being resumed on a  
higher governmental level than  
in Germany.

Only the United States and Brit-  
ain will be represented in the nego-  
tiations but in the background  
stand France and the Soviet Union  
and to an extent Belgium and the  
Netherlands. Their positions on the  
eve of the discussions may be sum-  
marized as follows:

The United States: It wants the  
Ruhr mines to be operated by Ger-  
mans, with full responsibility for the  
operations under unified German  
management and with sufficient  
tenure of security for them to con-  
centrate on the task. It, of course,  
contemplates proper Anglo-Ameri-  
can supervision for the duration of  
the occupation, and recognizes that  
the occupying powers should give  
the Germans assistance with re-  
spect to obtaining adequate sup-  
plies, housing and food, as well as  
in providing priorities on transport  
and even in labor recruitment. Al-  
locations of the product are already  
being directed by the Allies.

As for the immediate issue of

It is thought that they may go  
along with the desire of the United  
States to eliminate the German  
Coal Control System that has been  
staffed by members of the British  
military government.

The British attitude on interna-  
tionalization is something like that  
of the United States, though it is  
not too clear thus far.

France: She probably will be  
satisfied as long as the negotia-  
tions are confined solely to tech-  
nical questions and the Germans  
do not receive freedom to dispose  
of the coal. However, she has put  
forward plans for very rigid prior-  
ities. She needs coal, but she does  
not want any arrangement to  
prejudice action of her own propo-  
sal to internationalize the Ruhr.

The Soviet Union: The Rus-  
sians have not indicated any  
position on the immediate issue,  
not being basically interested in  
the coal output. They will not be  
disturbed whether coal produc-  
tion is increased or not.

The Soviet Union is for inter-  
nationalization, provided it can  
have an equal vote in the manage-  
ment, or veto power. It probably  
will be found opposing territorial  
separation of the Ruhr, if for no  
other reason than that it has been  
championing German unity.

Belgium and the Netherlands:  
They want more coal but do not  
have the same interest in the prob-  
lem as do the French.

#### Issue of Ownership

As for the immediate issue of  
getting more coal, there appear to  
be a few major stumbling blocks  
to an agreement.

One of the principal ones lies in  
the ownership issue. Should  
there be socialization of the mines,  
and, if so, under what conditions?

The problem of assuring ade-  
quate food supplies for the miners  
has ramifications that will require  
careful treatment. For example,  
should the general level of food  
consumption in Germany be raised  
to produce a satisfactory arrange-  
ment for the Ruhr in this respect?  
If so, who is to pay for it?

Then there is the question of  
priorities. The negotiators cer-  
tainly will have to explore thor-  
oughly the delicate question of  
overriding national priorities, no  
matter who may be hurt.

and moves of for-  
eign powers, knowledge essential  
for victory in war and for the  
preservation of peace.

The new intelligence agency was  
made directly responsible to the  
National Security Council, charged  
with advising the President on the  
"integration of domestic, foreign  
and military policies relating to  
the national security so as to en-  
able the military services and the  
other departments and agencies of  
the Government to cooperate more  
effectively in matters involving the  
national security."

The council consists of the Pres-  
ident, the Secretary of State, the  
"super" Secretary of Defense, the  
Secretaries of the Army, the Navy  
and the Air Force, the chairman  
of the National Security Resources  
Board and other members the  
President may designate.

#### Duties of New Agency

For this body the Central Intelli-  
gence Agency will perform the fol-  
lowing duties: Correlate and evalu-  
ate intelligence and provide for its  
proper dissemination within the  
Government; advise on intelligence  
activities of other departments;  
make recommendations for coordi-  
nation of such activities, and "per-  
form such other functions and du-  
ties related to intelligence affect-  
ing the national security as the  
National Security Council may  
from time to time direct."

The Director of Central Intelli-  
gence, heading the agency, shall  
be appointed by the President, with  
the approval of the Senate, from  
among the commissioned officers  
of the armed services or from  
among individuals in civilian life,  
at a salary of \$14,000 a year.

Although it acted in the closing  
hours of the recent session, Con-  
gress did not approve the depart-  
ure toward continuous interna-  
tional espionage without long and  
spirited behind-the-scenes contro-  
versy. One of the greatest fears  
of the legislators was lest, in fac-  
ing the unpredictability of the in-  
ternational scene, they create an  
intelligence agency that could take  
on the guise and dominance of a  
Gestapo.

#### No Enforcement Powers

To guard against this contin-  
gency, provisions were written in de-  
priving the agency of police, sub-  
poena, law-enforcement powers or  
internal security functions and as-  
suring the freedom of other ag-  
encies of the Government to conduct  
departmental intelligence.

In other words, the Central In-  
telligence Agency will not act  
within the United States. The in-  
ternal functions of the FBI, zeal-  
ously guarded by its members and  
Congress, will not be disturbed.  
Nor would military intelligence  
dealing with strategic, tactical, or  
internal counter-espionage aspects.

Up to this point, even through  
two World Wars, the United  
States, aided by fortunate geogra-  
phy, a relative disinterest in mili-  
tary affairs, aloofness from Old  
World quarrels and the inability of  
other nations to give us undivided  
concentration, has managed with-  
out an integrated intelligence.

Now, with America playing a  
major independent role in world  
affairs, this country has also em-  
barked on the hidden game of  
international and national security.

1948

"US Intell Agency, Central"

Apr 17, 7:1 ✓ [Bogota?]

proposed return:

J1	20	6:4	✓
	22	2:4	✓
	23	5:3	✓
	24	5:4	✓
	25	15:1	✓



4/17/48

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY

## A 'PEARL HARBOR' IN BOGOTA CHARGED

End of Any State Department Curb on Intelligence Agency Urged in House Action

By WILLIAM M. WHITE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 16—A movement developed in Congress today to put an end, by legislation if necessary, to the State Department's apparent power of veto over secret dispatches from abroad of agents of the Central Intelligence Agency.

This maneuver, confined thus far to the House, followed intelligence disclosures concerning the revolutionary outbreak in Bogota, Colombia that flared a week ago and interrupted the Inter-American Conference.

Republicans led with the cry that the events in Bogota constituted what one of them, Representative Clarence J. Brown of Ohio, called "a South American Pearl Harbor."

In the meantime the State Department, which yesterday had made public intelligence and diplomatic advices that showed Secretary of State Marshall was well aware when he went to Colombia that Communists might try to sabotage the conference and even to assassinate him personally, issued fresh disclosures.

### Communist Handbill Noted

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, told reporters there was a "close similarity" between press propaganda against the United States in Soviet-controlled Rumania and a Communist handbill attacking the United States that had been circulated in Colombia after the outbreak, April 8.

The Cuban Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Guillermo Belt, arriving here from Bogota after being at the Inter-American Conference sessions, warned that all that had happened in Colombia must be "a lesson for all American nations."

"The lesson," he observed, was that the American democracies must never "underestimate the strength of the Communist parties, no matter how small they were numerically."

"They are watching for the first opportunity of disturbance to move in and control the Government," Dr. Belt added.

The movement in the House of Representatives toward taking away ambassadorial control over dispatches from intelligence agents abroad was based upon the testimony yesterday of Rear Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, before a House investigating subcommittee.

Admiral Hillenkoetter first told of the sending to the State Department of a series of warnings, running from Jan. 2, about Communist designs to break up the Bogota conference. He then asserted that one such dispatch was not transmitted to Washington because of the disapproval of a State Department official.

## A ROYAL VISITOR TOURING THE LONDON SUBURBS



Princess Elizabeth walking down street in Middlesex after inspecting the Linen and Woolen Drapers' Institution on Tuesday.

The New York Times (London Bureau)

## COLOMBIA UNEASY ON GAITAN FUNERAL

Government Sees a Danger in Crowds at Rites — New Radio Director Ousted

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 16—For the peace of Colombia today, the question of the burial of Dr. Jorge Eleicer Gaitan, Liberal chief, whose assassination just a week ago set off revolt and bloodshed, overshadowed matters debated in the resumed sessions of the Inter-American Conference.

Dr. Gaitan's widow still insisted his body should remain unburied unless President Mariano Ospina Perez, a Conservative, resigned. But the executive council of the Liberal party met during the evening to plan a funeral for Sunday.

Later, it was reported, the widow had agreed to give in on the burial issue. A possible plan of the Liberal committee was that Dr. Gaitan's body should lie in state, perhaps in the Capitolio, beginning Sunday, and burial be Tuesday.

No matter how the rites are designed, the Government's position will be delicate because it is cer-

## U. S. Bank Aid for Latin America Cited in Economic Body of Parley

By BERTEAM D. HULEN

Special to The New York Times

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 16—William M. Martin, president of the United States Export-Import Banks, told the Economic Commission of the Inter-American Conference this afternoon that the \$500,000,000 increase in the bank's lending authority in behalf of Latin America, asked of Congress by President Truman, "should make certain that the Export-Import Bank will be able to consider all those requests for credits to finance sound development projects which are not otherwise met."

"It should ensure that the economic development of your [Latin American] countries will not be retarded by a lack of capital," Mr. Martin said.

Stressing that private capital, in the United States view, must play "the major role" in the economic development of Latin America, he at the same time declared that intergovernmental financial cooperation would be required. In that connection he linked the United Nations World Bank (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and the Export-Import Bank as both available to render financial assistance. However, he emphasized they could act only on sound projects.

Mr. Martin was scheduled to

make this address last Friday afternoon but the uprising here forced a deferment. Early last week John J. McCloy, president of the World Bank, addressed the commission on the subject of the institution he heads, its functions and its aim to enter Latin America.

Mr. Martin said the existing close cooperation between the Export-Import Bank and the World Bank would continue "in order to ensure that the latter institution will have every opportunity to discharge its functions as the principle intergovernmental source of development credits." He added that "the cooperation will also ensure that no sound development project which cannot be privately financed, will fall into a gap between the two institutions."

The commission took up various amendments to the proposed basic agreement of inter-American cooperation. Several have been offered by the United States, mostly for clarification.

An Ecuadorean proposal, during debate on access to raw materials, that prices of raw materials be in equal proportion with those of manufactured goods, was approved. Secretary of Commerce W. Averill Harriman, for the United States, opposed it as impractical and out of place in a treaty.

## RUMANIA U. S. OIL

Government American — High P

BUCHAR The Rumanian and Petrol on the Rumanian sub-Oil Company appointed a traitor.

Similar a Shell Oil a two British member last American c placed und ment contr

In an or later of Mi Constantine covici was visor. Th known to ti of the com

High Sal

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Romano A ble for 13 t manian cr said Theodo American n pany. He 100 per cent Joseph T. Centre, N. months ago, Mr. Umbeck of the news Press Buch to comment think it is text."

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Although t pany of Nev celved a rep of the Ruman ing the natio Americano, a yesterday th been expecte Since the e stated, the



Central Intelligence Agency, before a House investigating subcommittee.

Admiral Hillenkoetter first told of the sending to the State Department of a series of warnings, running from Jan. 2, about Communist designs to break up the Bogota conference. He then asserted that one such dispatch was not transmitted to Washington because of the disapproval of a State Department agent, O. J. Libert, and Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac in Bogota.

#### Brown Critical of Procedure

The subcommittee chairman, Representative Brown, denounced this procedure this afternoon. Speaking as a member of the Committee on Executive Expenditures, which handled in the House the bill that set up the Central Intelligence Agency in the process of unifying the armed forces, Mr. Brown said:

"Certainly, it was not the intention of Congress, in the act creating the CIA, to give the State Department a power of censorship over intelligence reports, nor a power of veto over transmission of such reports to the Security Council in Washington.

"We have asked for a copy of the official directive which established this arrangement of State Department censorship over CIA. It may be necessary to enact additional legislation to give the CIA the independent status it was generally presumed to enjoy."

Mr. Brown asserted that Congress was "shocked by the belated disclosure of a South American Pearl Harbor at Bogota, so close to the Panama Canal."

A Republican colleague, Representative Clare Hoffman of Michigan, told reporters he intended to call Secretary Marshall before the subcommittee to "explain why he insisted upon the presence of a large United States delegation at the conference in the face of repeated warnings that there would be riots and perhaps personal attacks on the delegation."

One of his questions, Mr. Hoffman said, was whether there was "an attempt to create an international incident" that might lead to war with the Soviet Union.

The House subcommittee hearings will be resumed next week, Mr. Brown said, with further attention to the point as to "why American intelligence reports on such critical situations cannot be brought to the focus of official attention in time for adequate protective action."

#### Transport Survey in Asia Urged

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 15 (AP)—The United Nations Transport and Communications Commission today proposed an international conference on inland transport in India. The commission asked the Economic and Social Council in a resolution to call a meeting of transport experts from member nations of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to consider the rehabilitation and development of inland transport throughout Asia.

#### Czech Airman Escapes in Plane

MUNICH, Germany, April 15 (AP)—A Czechoslovak airman, fleeing from Communist rule, landed in a Bavarian field on Tuesday, the German police disclosed today. He gave his name as Vladislav Svendovsky. His craft was the third Czechoslovak plane reported to have landed in the United States since the Communist coup in Prague.

Later, it was reported, the widow had agreed to give in on the burial issue. A possible plan of the Liberal committee was that Dr. Gaitan's body should lie in state, perhaps in the Capitolio, beginning Sunday, and burial be Tuesday.

No matter how the rites are designed, the Government's position will be delicate because it is certain a great throng will want to be present and the great risks inherent in any crowd in Bogota these days will go with it.

While United States Secretary of State Marshall and the other chief delegates in the conference spent a wearying morning in tenuous debate on the rights and duties of the American states, a rapid normalizing of this city's life was not without an undercurrent of political tension.

#### Repetition of Troubles Feared

It is generally thought the revolutionary saboteurs who took advantage of Dr. Gaitan's murder would be on hand to try for a repetition if the funeral provided an opportunity. It is equally plain that present strong feelings are rooted in traditional Colombian political rivalries, not in Communist or other outside activities.

Young Colombians of Liberal preference openly parry references to the "Government" with the question, "which Government?" They maintain that the coalition Cabinet of six Conservatives, six Liberals and an Independent, set up last week end, is really not one Government but two in one.

As the Liberal leaders met this evening, their probable suggestion was for a public funeral in the Central Cemetery about a mile from the Capitolio.

Some Liberal leaders close to Senora Gaitan were pressing for a funeral service in front of the Capitolio. This would mean a gathering of perhaps 100,000 in the heart of the area where the rioting was worst—and within two blocks of the Presidential Palace. It is highly unlikely the Government would approve any such program.

An indication of the strain within the coalition was the dismissal—by "resignation"—today of Alfonso Araujo, a Liberal who was chosen director of the national radio. He was accused of responsibility for the incorrect broadcasts last Monday that Colombia had broken relations with the Soviet Union.

In the Inter-American Conference proceedings, an economic subcommission this morning unanimously adopted a United States resolution easing travel restrictions in the Western Hemisphere. Secretary Marshall had personally presented it at the first steering committee meeting two weeks ago.

#### Leftists Held Oil Center

BOGOTA, April 15 (UP)—Left-Wing rebels remain in control of Colombia's sole oil refinery at Barranca Bermeja, a Tropical Oil Company spokesman said tonight.

Although the Colombian Workers Confederation called off the general strike last night, the rebels have not surrendered the refinery. An acute gasoline shortage prevails here, hampering transportation of foodstuffs and forcing strict rationing.

#### Manfield Goes to Parley

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
BALBOA, C. Z., April 16—Representative Mike Mansfield, Democrat, of Montana, left here by Air Force plane today for Bogota to serve as Congressional observer at the Latin-American Conference.

At the same time declared that intergovernmental financial cooperation would be required. In that connection he linked the United Nations' World Bank (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and the Export-Import Bank as both available to render financial assistance. However, he emphasized they could act only on sound projects.

Mr. Martin was scheduled to

## PICADO SURRENDER IN COSTA RICA SEEN

Continued From Page 1

ing a last stand and has forbidden either President Picado or former President Angel Calderon Guardia to leave the country. The majority of Dr. Calderon Guardia's general staff, including his brother, Francisco Calderon Guardia, have already taken refuge in Managua, Nicaragua, and it is reported that Government-commandeered planes of the Laasca line are busy ferrying supporters of the Government and Dr. Calderon Guardia to Managua. With Senor Mora's forces in control of the airport and the Bella Vista barracks near the Presidential Palace and also the Capitol, the surrender of President Picado, if true, may now amount to little more than a gesture.

#### Forces Observe Truce

Government forces outside San Jose, who have been more or less obeying the terms of the truce, may surrender, thus giving Colonel Figueres more men for a final assault on Senor Mora's forces and on San Jose.

The Port Limon radio reported the capture near Cartago of two Italian Breda machine-guns and a number of rifles and some prisoners when Government forces counter-attacked the guerrillas. The morale of the prisoners was said to be low. This was attributed to the death their favorite leader, Col. Meza, according to the rebel radio.

[Colonel Figueres, leader of the revolt against the Government, reported tonight that Cartago fortress surrendered to his forces early Saturday morning. The Associated Press said in a dispatch from Mexico City.]

Communications between Panama and Costa Rica are closely censored, and since Panair planes, flying over San Jose, reported that a Taca plane was not permitted to return here, no passengers or mail is arriving. Informed Costa Ricans here believe that Senor Mora may be holding a Taca plane for his final getaway with his mentor, Carmen Lyra, and other leading members of his party.

When asked where they would go, the answer was said to be Managua.

#### Truce Reported Extended

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 16 (UP)—A three-day truce in the Costa Rican civil war was extended today until 5 A. M. tomorrow to permit continuation of peace negotiations.

United States, Mexican and Papal Ambassadors are acting as intermediaries in the talks that began Tuesday.

Both sides were reported authoritatively to have agreed on the major points of the settlement, but the means of carrying them out have necessitated long conversations between President Teodoro Picado and Father Benjamin

operation. Several have been offered by the United States, mostly for clarification.

An Ecuadorian proposal, during debate on access to raw materials, that prices of raw materials be in equal proportion with those of manufactured goods, was approved. Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman, for the United States, opposed it as impractical and out of place in a treaty.

## U.S. Citizen Among Group To Be Ousted in Argentina

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

BUENOS AIRES, April 16—A group of foreigners, including a United States citizen, who have been in the custody of the Federal police from five to twelve days for alleged complicity in the recent bank workers' strike, were told late today that the order for their expulsion from Argentina was awaiting President Juan Peron's signature.

Earlier this afternoon, a Federal judge, who had originally ordered their arrest and had questioned them, had ordered them freed for lack of evidence.

The American citizen involved was John Griffiths, former cultural attaché in the United States Embassy.

Nunez, emissary of Gen. José Figueres, the Right-Wing revolutionary commander in chief.

United States Ambassador Nathaniel P. Davis, Mexican Ambassador Carlos Ojeda and Papal Nuncio Alberto Centoz have completed five round trips to and from the front lines escorting Father Nunez, the bearer of President Picado's and Colonel Figueres' proposals and counted proposals.

The foreign diplomats are acting only as intermediaries in these discussions rather than actually attempting to intervene, impose judgment or suggest possible angles to the settlement.

The United States Ambassador has drawn the praise of all concerned for his untiring efforts to effect a settlement, even to the point of risking his life. Though serving his first Ambassadorial post here and being in Costa Rica only since February, all agree that Mr. Davis has handled himself like a veteran.

The civil war broke out on March 12 after Congress ruled the Feb. 12 Presidential election invalid because of alleged fraud. Opposition candidate Otilio Ulate had won a majority of the votes in the polling.

#### Clay Denies B-29 Berlin Flight

BERLIN, April 16 (AP)—Gen. Lucius D. Clay denied today that he had ordered a squadron of B-29 heavy bombers, now visiting Germany, to make a sortie over Berlin. General Clay described as untrue a report to this effect obtained yesterday from United States Air Force officers in the Western occupation zone. The bomber squadron arrived at Muerstfeldbruck yesterday on a training flight from the United States.

#### Lehman on Tours Board

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEWPORT, R. I., April 16—Announcement was made here today that former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Judge Joseph Proskauer of New York City, president of the American Jewish Committee, had accepted membership on the board of directors of the Society of Friends of Touro Synagogue.

7/20/48

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1948.

## SUM AVAILABLE RELIEF ABROAD

Can Spend \$1,761,600,000  
Next 3 Months, but Allot-  
ment Is Below This Total

WALTER H. WAGGONER  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 19—The United States can spend as much as \$1,761,600,000 for aiding the needy of Europe in the next three months alone.

This figure is nearly two-and-a-half times greater than the actually spent in the previous three-month period, and is a larger than the official allotment for the September quarter made yesterday by Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Adminis-

tration. The surprisingly large total for August and September is the result of the tentative allotment of \$1,118,800,000 augmented by a further \$642,800,000 which was available but not used in the three-month period ended June 30. The total includes both outright grants and loans.

Announcing the \$1,118,800,000 allotment for the next three months, Mr. Hoffman told a news conference that the figure represented a reduction of \$500,000,000 from the totals requested by the participating countries.

As to European harvests—much of the aid was made primarily to help the quantities of so-called "surplus" goods, and was justified, according to Mr. Hoffman, by the need for a good harvest in the next year.

The official allotment for the next quarter, nearly 10 percent, or \$101,000,000, is a supplemental fund, earmarked for aiding intra-European trade and direct purchases from the United States or other supply countries. This \$101,000,000 is made available to the six participating countries for use from each other, and for a healthy exchange of goods and services on the European continent itself.

Mr. Smithies, one of Mr. Hoffman's chief fiscal aides, explained the use of this European fund in this way: If France has a heavy trade deficit with the United States, France could use some of its \$100,000 supplemental allotment to buy goods from the United States, which in turn could make goods in the United States. Alternatively scheduled for aid in the next quarter are Denmark, France and its overseas territories, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and its overseas dependencies, Norway, the United Kingdom and the French and Dutch Zone of Germany.

Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal made no request for funds in the next quarter, Mr. Hoffman re-

ported. The United Kingdom will be the largest aid recipient in the next three months, with a tentative allotment of \$320,000,000 and the "European with-Europe" of \$15,000,000. France is allotted, with \$221,000,000 and \$30,000,000, and Italy third, with \$100,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

## Intelligence—I

### One of Weakest Links in Our Security, Survey Shows—Omissions, Duplications

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

America's first line of defense in the atomic age—a world-wide intelligence service—is today one of the weakest links in our national security.

This is the conclusion of this correspondent after a careful survey of our intelligence activities, and it is a conclusion with which most of our informed authorities emphatically agree.

The evidences are legion. Friction has been pronounced between various intelligence agencies of Government—notably between the new post-war Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department; between the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and between the CIA and the Atomic Energy Commission.

There is unnecessary duplication and overlapping; at the same time, there are serious omissions of intelligence, and there is considerable expensive "empire-building." Worst of all, many of the personnel being utilized to evaluate intelligence reports are definitely second-rate, able to earn more money in Washington in Federal employment than they could earn on college campuses or in other civilian occupations.

#### Know Little of Soviet Strength

The result today is a marked depreciation in the quantity and quality of our intelligence as compared to the war years. Our knowledge of Russian strength is admittedly fragmentary, and many of the estimates by different Government agencies are conflicting—so widely divergent in some cases that they are impossible to reconcile. Our information about Russian atomic energy activities is notable for its scarcity.

These facts, a growing sense of frustration and discouragement among some intelligence personnel, which has led to the resignations from CIA and Army G-2 of some of the best civilian personnel, and several intelligence fiascos since the war, climaxed by Bogota, have brought about an investigative survey of the whole intelligence structure of Government, it was learned.

Allen W. Dulles, who occupied a prominent role in Switzerland with the Office of Strategic Services during the war; William H. Jackson, New York lawyer and wartime intelligence officer, and Mathias F. Correa, former OSS official, have been surveying our intelligence organization and its operations at the request of the White House, Secretary of Defense For-

estral and the National Security Council.

The survey, a continuing one which will end with a report by next January, is studying not only the Central Intelligence Agency, but also the inter-relationship of this agency with the intelligence activities of the State, Army, Air Force, and Navy Departments and the FBI. As a result of the study some changes already have been made, and others—perhaps of a sweeping nature—are predicted. Considerable shifts of personnel, particularly in the Central Intelligence Agency, have occurred, or are occurring, although some of them pre-dated the Dulles commission's appointment.

#### Changes Going On in CIA

Apparently as a direct result of the Dulles inquiry some strange "flinagings" have been going on in the Central Intelligence Agency. Last year, coincident with the transfer of its director, the office of collection and dissemination, one of six principal offices in the agency, was abolished. Today it has been restored under another head and is bigger than ever.

After the Dulles survey started a considerable section of the office of administration and management, a lopsidedly large and over-stuffed office which was supposed to shuffle paper work for the benefit of the operating forces but had become in some ways the tail that wagged the dog, was seemingly "eliminated." But the elimination, it has now developed, merely involved the paper shift of a large number of personnel to the newly reconstituted office of collection and dissemination, with no net reduction in employees.

At the same time some of those in the intelligence picture—particularly a few "empire builders" in the CIA, who were being studied with particular interest by the Dulles commission—have apparently started an attempted "back-fire" against the Dulles group in an attempt to discredit it.

Mr. Dulles' survey, in other words, already has struck sparks, but if it is to achieve its purpose it must inevitably lead—in the opinion of those who have studied our intelligence agencies closely—to major personnel changes in our intelligence agencies, to some re-organizational and perhaps functional modifications, and to insistence upon better cooperation between all intelligence agencies.

(This is the first of a series of articles.)

teen nations participating in the European Recovery Program. He would obviously exclude in this trade, he went on, materials which would increase a nation's war potential.

He continued that he did not

apply a "strict interpretation" to the "war-potential" phrase, explaining that the sale of twenty-five locomotives to Poland would not worry him, although the transfer of 300 would.

## GENERAL WICKERSHAM GETS BRITISH ORDER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 19—Maj. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, Commanding General, Forty-second Infantry Division, New York National Guard, received tonight at a special review here the Order of the British Empire and the honorary rank of Commander. The review was postponed from 8 to 8 o'clock because of a heavy rainfall.

The decoration was presented by Sir Francis Evans, British Consul General in New York. The citation, read by Col. George E. Prior-Palmer, lauded General Wickersham for his work in World War II with the British Government in establishing joint occupation duties in Germany.

In accepting the award, General Wickersham declared he was receiving it on behalf of the officers and men of his division.

Colonel Prior-Palmer congratulated the troops on their appearance, and added:

"War clouds are on the horizon. Some people compare the present to Munich, but there are three differences. First, the British Commonwealth and the United States are united; second, we have integrated and coordinated armed services; and third, appeasement has vanished forever. The two nations are now pushing their chins out and won't be pushed around by anyone."

## ISRAEL PUTS TO DEATH A CONVICTED TRAITOR

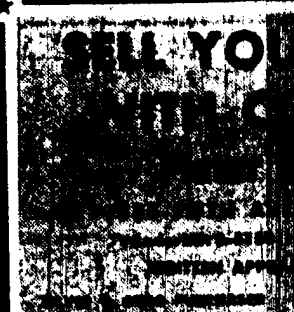
TEL AVIV, Israel, July 19(UP)—The Government announced tonight that the first man convicted of treason against Israel had been executed by a firing squad.

The executed man, a Russian-born Jew who served as a major in the British Army during the war, was convicted by a military court of supplying information to the enemy—among other things the whereabouts of the Israeli Army's operational headquarters, which was bombed by Arab planes.

The man had lived in Palestine more than twenty-five years. He was employed as chief engineer by the British-backed Jerusalem Electric Corporation.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19—Britain planned today to act in the United Nations Security Council in an effort to obtain release of five British men kidnapped in Jerusalem by the Zionist extremist group, Irgun Zvai Leumi, and subsequently handed over to the Israeli Government.



"Say, wh... this



"King G. Top  
BLENDED S

Write to Department T-4  
of this famous Lawson Wool  
SOLE U.S. DISTRIBUTORS  
218 W 57TH ST

BEST  
COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED

## Older Agencies Resent a Successor And Try to Restrict Scope of Action

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

7/22/48

Friction between Government Intelligence agencies is in a major degree responsible for the current study, headed by Allen W. Dulles, of the Government's intelligence organizations.

Friction is not new to Washington, but the newly-established Central Intelligence Agency, successor to the Central Intelligence Group and to the wartime Office of Strategic Services, has had more than its share. A new agency always has trouble in establishing itself in politically-jealous and power-conscious Washington, and this has been especially true in the case of CIA, which "inherited" some of the Office of Strategic Services' wartime feuds, and which found itself a "nouveau riche" in the field of intelligence amongst old established agencies.

Some gross mistakes of its own and a much too rapid expansion by CIA which led to "empire-building" and retention of some incompetent personnel fed the flames of controversy, but major friction has resulted because of the attempts of the older agencies to retain all their powers and prerogatives and to restrict and confine and reduce CIA's scope of action.

### Catalogue of Friction

A brief catalogue of this friction reveals its seriousness:

1. CIA and G-2 were locked in a bitter feud until some months ago; today relations are more correct but not cordial. The issue, in part, was whether or not CIA should take over collection of secret intelligence as well as its evaluation. CIA won out and theoretically, at least, controls all espionage agents operating for this country overseas, but there is still reason to believe that G-2 continues to operate its own agents, although it denies this.

2. Prime antagonists today are the State Department and CIA, or at least personalities in both agencies. CIA representatives overseas have been in virtually all cases attached to American Embassies and have usually used State Department communications facilities. Differences of opinion as to the exact power of the Ambassador over the CIA representative and other issues finally crystallized into open "name-calling" after the unexpected rebellion flared at the Bogota conference in April.

The full intelligence story of the Bogota conference never has been told, and probably never can be. Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, produced—at the quickly dropped Congressional investigation—messages which were hailed in some quarters as proof of our foreknowledge of the revolt.

A careful reading of these messages, however, indicated that they were virtually unevaluated and undigested intelligence; most of them read like clippings from The Daily Worker and were so generalized that they could scarcely be interpreted as accurate forecasts of the revolt.

It was learned, however, that the messages produced for Congress and published were not, by any means, the only indications gleaned of the Colombian situation. Other messages—at least one of them forecasting the participation of some of the Bogota police and the Communist use of mobile sound trucks to incite revolt—were received, and the factual advance information con-

tained in some of them was accurate and of considerable importance. The full scope of the uprising, and particularly the extensive participation of the Bogota police in it, were not anticipated, however. The incident clearly revealed some weaknesses in collection of intelligence, greater weaknesses in evaluation and the creaky nature of the mechanism for exchange and transmission of information between the State Department and the CIA overseas and in this country.

Improvements in the latter weakness have been made, due in large measure to the Dulles inquiry, but the State Department is still hostile, not to the concept of the CIA, but to the present organization staffed as it is, and feels that many of its reports and evaluations merely duplicate its own.

3. Friction between the CIA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation really began fourteen months ago when, under a Presidential directive, the CIA took over the intelligence functions that the FBI had expressed in Latin America during the war. The turnover of responsibility in various offices that had been established in Latin America followed no consistent pattern but generally was a good example of lack of teamwork.

In some Latin American offices FBI agents offered full cooperation to their CIA successors and delayed their departure to permit a period of overlap and a gradual and orderly turnover. But in a number of instances the CIA agents arrived in the morning to find the FBI files burned and the FBI agents booked for departure that afternoon. The excuse given was that some of the CIA agents assigned to Latin America were not sufficiently "security-conscious."

### Shift on Loyalty Checks

More recently, the FBI, which conducts loyalty and security checks for personnel of all Government departments, stopped performing that function, in so far as the CIA was concerned. The CIA was forced, because of this FBI action, to set up its own security check department—now a part of the office of inspection and security—to check records of prospective employees. The FBI recently rescinded its action and is again undertaking CIA checks, but the expense to the CIA and to the Government in personnel and money was large.

4. Considerable difficulties between the Atomic Energy Commission and the CIA were evident until recently. The CIA, criticized by older intelligence agencies because of its alleged lack of security, refused to divulge to the AEC on the grounds of security the sources of its atomic energy information. The AEC insisted that it required these sources for proper evaluation of scientific information. This difficulty seems to have been at least temporarily straightened out by the appointment of a liaison officer within the CIA—a young scientist, whose word as to the reliability of scientific reports is satisfactory to the Atomic Energy Commission. Neither the latter the CIA itself, are satisfied, however, with our scientific intelligence, and we know very little about Russian atomic energy progress.

COURTESY PHOTO BY THE AP

My arrest as one of the elected public officials of New York City is an attempt to silence the only voice of the Negro people in the City Council of the largest city in the world. My arrest proves that the Truman talk of civil rights is pure demagoguery."

Then Gates arrived. He wore slacks and an open shirt. He borrowed a coat and a tie for his appearance before Judge Leibell. In an interview later he told reporters he became The Daily Worker's editor-in-chief last July, that he was a lieutenant colonel with the Lincoln Brigade in Spain and later a master sergeant with the Seventeenth and 101st Airborne Divisions of the United States Army in Europe.

"Would you fight for the United States in a war against Russia?" a reporter wanted to know.

"I am unalterably opposed to such a war," Gates said. "The only possibility of such a war would be if we attacked Russia."

A printed report to the effect that a blonde woman had been in

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### PUBLIC NOTICES AND COMMERCIAL NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors of New York Sportswear of 130 W. 25th St., that Irving Roth and Emil Lindner are no longer connected with said partnership, which has dissolved as of July 1, 1948.

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors of Opdyke Pharmacy of 222 8th Ave. N. Y. that Austin Opdyke is no longer connected with said partnership which was dissolved on July 1, 1948.

### Comments

FOUND some of my We met at the while swimming and all sports, dancing, etc. from N. Y. Write for New Windsor, N. Y. or 1477

A fellow needs a girl—he got Berkshire Club for foot horseback, etc. tennis. Every meal a review, movies at select try Club, add weekly. 1 Wangle 3411, City ph

their base at Tuzo over the Atlantic on their way to the Azores, are scheduled to return to the home base Aug. 5.

## THREE B-29'S OUT ON WORLD FLIGHT

Continued From Page 1

program that in the past year has taken the big bombers of the Strategic Air Command to Alaska, the Caribbean area, Japan, the Middle East, Britain and Germany.

The flight has the approval of the State Department, Air Force officials stated. A previous project for a B-29 world flight earlier this year was disapproved by the State Department because of the uneasy political situation in the Near East.

Air Force spokesmen described the flight as part of the program of the Strategic Air Command to train B-29 crews in flying technique and operational procedures of long-range over-water flights and "to acclimate personnel with world-wide regional conditions."

**Flight Announced After Start**  
WASHINGTON, July 22 (UP)—The Air Force said tonight it did not expect to maintain direct radio communication with the three B-29's from the United States, and that reports of arrival and take-off along the way might be considerably delayed in reaching here. The Air Force did not announce the flight until the planes were well on the way.

The global route of the flight steers a berth wide of Russia and all Communist satellite territory. The current flight plan should put no strain on the distance-girdling abilities of the four-motored bombers. The normal range of a B-29 is 4,000 miles, but the Air Force has proved on several previous flights that they can go much further.

On Nov. 13, 1945, a B-29 flew 7,916 miles from Guam to Washington, and in October of the same year, a flight of four B-29's flew in formation 6,533 miles from Japan to Washington in 27½ hours.

In October, 1946, Col. Clarence S. Irvin flew the B-29 Dreamboat non-stop from Honolulu to Cairo, Egypt, on a great circle course of 9,444 miles.

**Jets Leave Panama on Carrier**  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BALBOA, C. Z., July 22—The Navy carrier Sicily cleared the Panama Canal today with fifty-seven jet fighter planes of the United States Air Force, bound for Glasgow, Scotland, where she is scheduled to arrive Aug. 5.

The jet planes, together with the twelve F-80 fighters and eighty-seven officers and 300 enlisted men of the Thirty-sixth Fighter Wing abroad, will fly later to a new station in Germany. Fifteen jets of this Wing left here last Friday on the transport Barney Kirshbaum, also for Glasgow.

**BRITISH JETS TO TOUR U. S.**

Vampires to Visit Capital Sunday  
—In New York 9 Days

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UP)—Six Vampire fighter planes of the Royal Air Force, which recently became the first jets to fly the Atlantic, will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base near here Sunday, the first stop on a tour of air installations.

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## Intelligence—III

### Errors in Collecting Data Held Exceeded by Evaluation Weakness

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

Several intelligence fiascos since the war, major service differences in our estimates of Russian strength and intelligence evaluations too much influenced by prejudice have hampered and are still hampering a sound intelligence analysis of the world situation.

The fiascos—they might be called intelligence "catastrophes"—have occurred in Rumania, Hungary, Finland and elsewhere.

The Rumanian case of last fall offered an almost opera bouffe example of how intelligence should not be gathered; the episode might well have been "graustarkian" had it not resulted in tragedy and in considerable embarrassment to the United States Government.

Two young and exuberant army officers attached to the Central Intelligence Agency as carry-overs from the old Office of Strategic Services organization made contacts almost openly with anti-Communist and opposition leaders in Rumania, urged the formation of an anti-Communist group in that country and recorded their efforts, the names of the conspirators and even the minutes of the "secret" meetings held—apparently in order to impress their superiors with their industry.

**"Duck Soup" for Soviet MVD**

Naturally, such naive attempts were "duck soup" for the Russian MVD; the officers left Rumania hastily, but their native associates soon landed in jail. The Russians utilized the information, including the seized documents, with considerable embarrassment to this Government at the trial of Dr. Julius Maniu and his associates which subsequently resulted in Dr. Maniu's imprisonment for life.

The details of the Hungarian and Finnish fiascos have understandably been guarded with considerable secrecy, but apparently "rings" of agents established in the old OSS days and inherited willy-nilly by the Central Intelligence Agency were responsible for much loose work which resulted in easy detection, and ultimate elimination of the "rings."

Perhaps more dangerous today than the heritage of the mistakes of the past, and even more glaringly weak than our system of collection of intelligence, is our evaluation of it. That evaluation is too often subjective and prejudiced, and is too often made by men without adequate background for the task.

Each service—Army G-2, Air Force A-2, Navy-ONI—is making subjective estimates of Russian strength, each of which varies in important particulars from the other estimates. The Navy emphasizes Russian submarine strength; the Air Force, Russian air power; the Army, numbers of Russian divisions.

Each service's estimates are, of course, affected, if only subconsciously, by the inter-service struggles for funds and by their own

service loyalties and service interests. The men who are making these estimates are thinking first as naval officers, air officers or Army officers, not as intelligence officers.

The result is a distorted picture of Russian strength. The Navy probably exaggerates the numbers of modern Russian submarines; the Air Force's estimates of Russian combat planes are not wholly accepted by G-2, and at least one well informed British air officer believes the A-2 estimate of Russian long-range bombers is far too high.

**CIA Tries to Reconcile Data**

The CIA is attempting to reconcile these divergent estimates with the aid of service information and its own sources, and the resultant compromise estimate is, in this writer's opinion, more accurate—or at least, less in error—than that of any one of the services. Yet the CIA estimate cannot yet command the respect it must have, if it is to mean much, partly because of past CIA mistakes, partly because of some inferior CIA personnel, partly because of the newness of the CIA and its history of frictions and duplications.

Another mistake now currently being made—exemplified in the February and March crisis when the CIA was right but General Clay and the Army were wrong—was a mistake constantly made during wartime, the confusion of enemy "capabilities" with enemy "intentions." The Russians, for instance, may have the physical "capability" of overrunning western Europe in forty-five days—though this seems a dubious estimate—and the military services may be perfectly correct in so estimating, for this involves a military judgment. But a Russian "intention" to overrun western Europe must imply political as well as military judgment, and the services are not particularly competent to make such judgments.

This is the function of the CIA, to couple the political judgments of the State Department with the military judgments of the services and to supplement them with data gathered by itself and other Government agencies and to evaluate all this and present a definitive whole view. Too often it has not done this, at least not comprehensively; too often it has simply repeated the political views of state and the military views of the services.

Occasionally it has produced a careful synthesis, and it has certainly produced many detailed reports of great value. Its judgment in the so-called "spring crisis," for instance, was far closer to being correct than the Army's was.

But the CIA does not yet have sufficient stature to command the full confidence of the other services. Nor can the other intelligence services—subjective in their approach—fulfill alone the functions which CIA is supposed to fill.

teenth, birthdays may enlist for one year in the armed forces, thus avoiding the twenty-one-month draft when they are 19.

The heavy response on Wednesday, when many recruiting offices across the nation were jammed, with a like response yesterday, resulted in filling Army, Navy and Marine quotas for a month or two in several areas. The annual quotas allow the Army 110,000; the Navy 33,000, Marine Corps 6,000 and Air Force 15,000.

Here the rush of 18-year-olds to enlist for one year in the Navy was so great that recruiting officials reported enough accepted applicants, pending police checks and character references, to fill the quota of 172 for two months.

**260 Put on Waiting List**

Comdr. William T. Vrooman, in charge of Navy recruiting at 90 Church Street, reported 260 names had been put on a waiting list from an original group of 350 applicants.

The recruits will be sent to a training center, possibly the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, for twelve weeks' training, then be available for "assignment at sea" for the remainder of the year.

At the Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, Maj. Stephen Hewitt, public information officer for the Southern New York Recruiting District, said enlistments were ahead of schedule. Twenty-seven 18-year-olds were accepted, along with eighty-four enlistments in the regular Army. The quota for the district is 1,084 by Aug. 31.

In New Jersey one-year enlistments moved slowly in comparison with New York and several other sections of the nation. Some recruiting officers said they had filled their quotas but others asserted the number was "not as many as we expected." The day's best record was reported by the Army at Atlantic City where a quota of eighteen was quickly filled. Trenton also reported both Army and Navy recruiting quotas filled.

**Causing Official Concern**

The heavy teen-age enlistments, indicating the possibility of topping the 161,000 limit set by the draft law, were said to be causing official concern in Washington because Congress had approved only \$500,000,000 for the one-year training program. Also because the acceptance of a number over the limit would require more Army regulars to train them, thereby weakening the Army's combat strength.

Meanwhile, teen-agers who fear that completed quotas will deprive them of an opportunity to take advantage of the one-year service offer, received a glimmer of new hope that Congress may do something to open the ranks.

Aides of Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he had already asked Secretary of Defense James Forrestal for a report on possible changes in the Selective Service Act.

**CHINA REJECTS NEW GROUP**

**Budget Item for Anti-Communist Committee Is Turned Down**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES  
NANKING, July 22—After receiving a number of protests from various civic groups, the Legislative Yuan has rejected a Governmental budget item calling for the establishment of a "mobilization committee for Communist suppression."

survey of the relative power of the wage-earner Soviet Union, the United States and Argentina, published in The Prensa, indicates that the two are better off than Russia in terms of everyday necessities.

On the other hand, the only two items for which workers here need put in less than the worker in the States—meat and vegetables—where an Argentine several years ago would pay a peso for a magnificent now would have to wait eight minutes, compared to twenty-nine for the United States worker and an hour and minutes for the Russian pound of first-quality beef.

According to the chart, of vegetable oil can be eaten in forty-two minutes again seven in the United States and a half hour in Viet Nam.

The Prensa bases its calculations on a United States wage of an hour and a Russian ruble. The hourly wage average Argentine industrial worker is set at 11 pesos.

## DRAFT LAW EXEMPT MOST WAR VETERANS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES  
WASHINGTON, July 22

Selective Service Act of 1917 officially exempts from military service men who served in the armed services in the World War II.

Section 6 (B) (1) of the law provides that no person who has served honorably on active duty for a period of 90 days or more between Sept. 16, 1917, and the date the law was enacted, or for ninety days in the case of World War I, is liable for military service.

Also exempted from the law under Section 6 (B) (2), are men who served for at least 90 days but less than twelve months at any time since Sept. 1, 1917, and are now, in the judgment of the local draft board, regular listed or commissioned in a component of the services Coast Guard which is inaccessible to such person unduly interrupting his pursuits and activities. The exemption also applies if the board finds that enlistment in a reserve component is not available to the veteran.

THE NEW YORK TIMES  
newly stated this morning that exemptions would not be available to the latter group of veterans.

## BOAC TO OPEN DR FOR AMERICAN M

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES  
LONDON, July 22—Straight, American-born director of the British Airways Corporation, said that BOAC was "going flat" the American traffic, so important from the point of view.

As a lure for American BOAC will use American liners in addition to the American liners in use by the British. The announcement yesterday that two American-Canadian-built Canadian engine planes would be bought by BOAC.

Mr. Straight followed the government's decision with announcement of a reorganization of BOAC, which is losing the changes made in the management of Air Con

CZECHS LOOK TO WEST

PLANE FOR SEA RESCUES

Trade With Dollar Pound Areas

Air Force Orders Amphibians





# Intelligence—V

Broader Control Set-Up Is Held Need,  
With a 'Watch-Dog' Unit for Congress

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The enlargement of present intelligence activities of the Government and the establishment of a permanent "watch-dog" congressional committee to study and inspect those activities continuously are two of the major reforms required in the reorganization and modernization of our intelligence agencies.

The first suggestion—enlargement of our intelligence activities—already has received some attention from Allen Dulles, chairman of a three-man group which has been surveying our intelligence agencies. Mr. Dulles is the brother of John Foster Dulles, who is generally regarded as the next Secretary of State if Governor Dewey should be elected to the Presidency. The need for enlargement of some of our post-war concepts of intelligence was stressed by John Foster Dulles recently in a speech to the Bond Club of New York.

Mr. Dulles, in his address, recommended "an organization, dedicated to the task of nonmilitary defense." Such an organization, he held, should expose Communist and other subversive plottings and all adequately through radio and press the story of what is happening. "To protect 'the free press' of other countries by opportunity to let print papers provide 'asylum' for those menaced by Communist terrorism," and help leaders in scale of foreign countries exert their freedom.

## Joint Organizations Needed

John Foster Dulles did not spell out the details of his proposal, but seemed to jump together the functions now conducted by the State Department's "Voice of America," the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency. Such an organization as he described would presumably conduct some of the same activities carried on by the Office of Strategic Services during the war, plus political warfare and psychological warfare, including the utilization of "black radio" or clandestine stations operating perhaps behind the "iron curtain." In wartime other activities, including espionage, would be included in its scope.

No single organization of government now has any such all-encompassing charter as this, but the CIA could conduct some of the activities suggested, particularly "black radio" and the encouragement of anti-Communist minority. There is some feeling that the CIA has not hitherto approached this phase of its work with broad enough viewpoint. Allen Dulles

emphasized of these "secret operations," but it seems likely that most of these will be conducted by the CIA. No such inclusive overall organization as that apparently suggested by John Foster Dulles is possible, at least in the immediate future.

## Early Wartime Merger Failed

A merger of psychological warfare and intelligence activities was tried in the early days of the war, but did not work out, and there was a resultant split into the Office of War Information and the Office of Strategic Services. The State Department must also have a major voice in "political warfare" and in dealing with leaders-in-exile. It does not seem possible, therefore, to centralize all such operations in a single department or agency, not to it desirable. From the Congressional and public point of view such an organization would represent too great a grant of power.

Nevertheless the need for a greater emphasis on "secret operations" as well as on "secret intelligence" is now obvious, and some agencies of government must perform all the functions mentioned by John Foster Dulles as well as other functions to which he did not allude. The CIA is the place for many of them, but not for all.

## "Watch-Dog" Group Suggested

Because of the importance to national security of secret intelligence and secret operations, because of our past errors in intelligence, and particularly because the grants of power given to intelligence agencies must be major and secret, a Congressional committee to act as a discreet "watch-dog" over all our intelligence agencies—particularly the CIA—ought to be established. It ought to be composed of men of great discretion and thorough reliability, close-mouthed men able to keep secrets. It should be composed of representatives of both parties, such a committee must be nonpartisan, for above all, intelligence must be kept out of politics. It should have the same relationship to the CIA and other intelligence agencies that the Senate House Atomic Energy Committee has to the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Such a group, to act as a sympathetic advocate for our intelligence agencies and at the same time as a gadfly to those agencies and a check-rein upon undue power, would serve a highly useful purpose in the atomic age in establishing and maintaining a sound intelligence system—the first line

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